1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
3	No. 1:09-cr-10243-MLW
4	
5	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
6	
7	vs.
8	
9	RYAN HARRIS
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11	* * * * * * *
12	
13	For Hearing Before:
14	Chief Judge Mark L. Wolf
15	Motions in Limine
16	
17	United States District Court District of Massachusetts (Boston.)
18	One Courthouse Way Boston, Massachusetts 02210
19	Wednesday, February 8, 2012
20	* * * * * *
21	
22	REPORTER: RICHARD H. ROMANOW, RPR
23	Official Court Reporter United States District Court
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PROCEEDINGS 1 2 (Begins, 10:30 a.m.) 3 THE CLERK: The United States of America versus Ryan Harris. The Court is in session. You may 4 5 be seated. THE COURT: Good morning. Would counsel 6 7 please identify themselves for the record. 8 MR. BOOKBINDER: Good morning, your Honor. Adam Bookbinder and Mona Sedky for the United States. 9 10 MR. McGINTY: Your Honor, for Ryan Harris, 11 Charles McGinty from the Federal Defender's Office and 12 with me is Christine Demaso, who's a legal writing 13 attorney from my office. Good morning. 14 THE COURT: Good morning. And is Mr. Harris 15 on the telephone? 16 MR. McGINTY: He is, your Honor. 17 THE DEFENDANT: I'm here. 18 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. 19 All right. Since I saw you yesterday, the 20 government made two filings. One is a list of people as to who -- the request I make Petrozziello rulings. It 21 22 doesn't include some of the people who are mentioned 23 yesterday, such as "X-factor," "Joe Tecno," and 24 Hanshaw. Were all of those omissions deliberate? 25 MR. BOOKBINDER: Yes, your Honor. Um, we have

taken heed of the Court's suggestion and we've sort of rethought what we're going to offer and we've cut down both on the number of people and also the number of posts and chats and things like that.

THE COURT: Excellent. So we're going to focus today on going through the evidence you continue to wish to admit.

And then there were three cases on aiding and abetting, which I read. I actually -- it brought one issue into somewhat sharper focus. One of those cases, perhaps Lawson, um, but in any event, the case about altering -- the conspiracy to alter weapons, um, noted that there's insufficient evidence to convict on an aiding and abetting theory, but it was sufficient on a Pinkerton theory, and I expect that I would, as I did in DiMasi in the instructions I gave you, um, if the government survives the Rule 29 motion, which is foreseeable, um, instruct on all three of those theories of liability, conviction for having committed personally every element of mail fraud, aiding and abetting, and Pinkerton. That may be of some practical significance. So that's one.

Has the defendant or have the parties talked any further about whether the -- whether both of the agents should be subject to the sequestration order or whether

only one agent should be in the courtroom?

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MR. McGINTY: Um, we have not. And I am, um, since this is an issue not only for today, but also for the trial, um, I wanted to reflect further on -- in terms of, you know, further trial preparation, um, whether I would or would not agree or would not object to the presence of the second agent. So I would ask the Court for --

THE COURT: Here's -- I had some very quick research done and I think you'll find there's a split in the circuits on whether I have the discretion to permit both of them to be here. I'm inclined to think I do. At various times, and usually probably it's been briefed, experts for both sides have been in the courtroom and regular witnesses have been excluded. that may have been my -- it may be, you know, that rather than deciding this fascinating issue, um, which you'll have to brief, if there's going to be an enduring dispute and the government continues to want to have both of them here, that I'll ask you is there particular testimony that you would like a particular agent excluded for? Because if I assume I have the discretion, it would be reasonable if I could say to the government, "You could have one for the whole case," because I think when you look at the First Circuit cases

you'll see that it's totally up to the government.

But what I can do though is control the order of the witnesses. For example, I could require the government witness to testify first before I heard anybody else testify, if it was sufficiently significant, and I could also, if I permitted both of them to be in the courtroom, at your request, either with the agreement of the government or if you're persuasive, say they could both be in the courtroom generally but each of them had to be excluded for some particular testimony.

So there are various ways to do it, but if the government still wants to, and it turns out that the defendant objects, um, then you should each file memos on this next Tuesday, and that's the 14th.

MR. McGINTY: And, again, I think this is in the category of things that we can work out amongst ourselves.

THE COURT: I hope so. But I just gave you, you know, a couple of practical alternatives.

MR. McGINTY: All right. May I, your Honor --I noticed that Mr. Riley's here.

THE COURT: That's the next matter on my list.

MR. McGINTY: I'm sorry?

THE COURT: On the issue of travel.

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Well, actually, maybe I should ask the
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     government. Who's the government's representative in
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 3
     the courtroom today?
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: Um, today, as yesterday, your
 5
     Honor, is FBI agent, Special Agent Russell.
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                THE COURT: All right. I wanted to next ask
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     where -- whether there are any open issues that I need
8
     to know about and address regarding Mr. Harris's travel
     and lodging?
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                MR. McGINTY: I think the answer to that is
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     "no." As I understand it, once the Court signs the
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     order, the marshals will make the arrangements for the
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     flight. Mr. Riley tells me that, um, he will provide a
14
     T pass, he will provide arrangements at the Y for both
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     transportation also for overnights, um, while Mr. Harris
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     is here. But that the marshals will take care of
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     booking the flight and making sure he's here on time.
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                THE COURT: Well, if somebody gives me the
19
     motion right now, I'll allow it.
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                MR. McGINTY: Well, your Honor --
                THE COURT: Oh. Mr. Hohler will print it out.
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22
                (Pause.)
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                THE COURT: All right. I've endorsed the
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     motion "allowed" and it goes on to say: "The marshal
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     service shall arrange for the defendant to arrive in
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Boston no later than February 20, 2012. Pretrial
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     Services shall arrange for his lodging." Okay? And is
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 3
     the 20th still the date you request?
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                MR. McGINTY: It is, your Honor.
 5
                THE COURT:
                            Okay.
                MR. RILEY: Thank you, your Honor.
 6
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                THE COURT: Thank you very much, Mr. Riley.
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                (Mr. Riley leaves.)
                THE COURT: All right. I think it would be
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     valuable to focus now on the motions in limine. We'll
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     start with the government's. I think a useful way to do
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     this will be to start with the government's memorandum
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     in support of its motion in limine, Docket Number 94.
14
     I've now read the defendant's motions, too, and the
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     supporting memos and many of the key cases.
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           I think if we go through this form we'll identify
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     essentially what the government's eliminated. In fact,
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     maybe I'll have them tell us that right up front.
19
     then a number of the legal issues are, you know,
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     embedded in the particular proposed submissions.
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           But is the government able to identify, at least
22
     generally and quickly, what it's no longer proposing to
     introduce?
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: Yes, your Honor. We'll do
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     that and maybe the easiest way to do it is to go through
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-- um, I can tell you where in this memo the discussions
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     are.
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                THE COURT: Okay.
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: And the things we are
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     eliminating are starting, I believe, on Page 10 of the
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     memo. Its heading is H, Exhibit 5, Page 16. And there
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     are two excerpts there. There's the first one, it's
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     just a couple of lines long, that one we're not going to
     offer. It's from March 28th, 2009.
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                THE COURT: So these are matters relating to
11
     Mr. Phillips?
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: Yes, Mr. Phillips.
                THE COURT: Okay.
13
14
                MR. BOOKBINDER: So that first excerpt is
15
     out. There are more for Ms. Lindquist.
16
           On the next page, Page 11, the bottom of that
17
     page, um, B, that Exhibit 6, Page 1, that excerpt, that
18
     one is out.
19
                THE COURT:
                            Okay.
20
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Page 12, that whole excerpt
     is out.
21
22
                (Pause.)
23
                THE COURT: Okay.
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: Um, your Honor, on Page, um,
25
     15 and 16, there are a series of excerpts that we put
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there to highlight information showing that Mr. T was a
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     co-conspirator. Um, the one -- one on the bottom of
 3
     Page 15, we are going to seek to offer as well, as well
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     as the first one on the top of Page 16.
 5
                THE COURT: Okay. So we'll come back to this.
                MR. BOOKBINDER: We'll come back to it.
 6
 7
                THE COURT: But that's still in.
 8
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Right. So the excerpt at the
     top of Page 16 on April 6th, that one we are -- that is
 9
10
     still in, we're still seeking to offer that.
11
                THE COURT:
                            Okay.
                MR. BOOKBINDER: But the rest of that page.
12
13
                THE COURT: So April 20 and December 10?
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Um, April 20 and July 10.
14
15
                            July 10th.
                THE COURT:
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Yes, there's three different
16
17
     excerpts, there's two on the 20th and one on July 10th,
18
     and those are all out.
19
                   Obviously, your Honor, we will ask the
20
     Court to consider them before making a Petrozziello
21
     finding or at least for the purpose of this discussion
     as to evidence of Mr. T's participation, but we don't
22
23
     intend to offer them substantively.
24
                THE COURT: All right. So you're asking that
25
     I make a Petrozziello ruling on some evidence that's not
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1
     been submitted to the jury.
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Right. But to the extent
 2
 3
     that the Court is going to make that kind of finding
 4
     based on a pretrial discussion, um, we'd ask the Court
 5
     to --
                THE COURT: Well, no, I'm not doing that. I
 6
 7
     mean, I'm deciding whether to conditionally admit it.
8
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Fair enough, your Honor.
                THE COURT: To be a little more precise. But
 9
10
     are you going to be asking me to consider more than the
11
     evidence at trial in making any of the Petrozziello
12
     rulings?
13
                MR. BOOKBINDER: If I could have a minute,
14
     your Honor, to discuss that with co-counsel?
15
                (Pause.)
16
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Um, your Honor, I guess what
17
     was -- if it's possible, can we reserve on that question
18
     for right now?
19
                THE COURT: All right. It's just something to
20
     get clarified.
21
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Right. It may be possible,
     based on the other excerpts, for the Court to make a
22
23
     ruling, and we wouldn't need to use these at trial, but
24
     if it's necessary for this evidence to be in as well,
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     then it makes sense for us not to rule them out at this
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point.
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 2
                (Pause.)
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                THE COURT: Okay. I'd have to look at this
     more closely, but I think under Rule 104(a), I can
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 5
     consider evidence that's not, um, given to the jury and
     indeed might be inadmissible. But I'll take a look at
 6
 7
     it.
8
                MR. BOOKBINDER: And we'll look at this
     further, your Honor. It may not be necessary.
 9
10
           On Page 17, the excerpt at the top of Page 17, um,
11
     that one we'll not be using.
12
                THE COURT: So this is 17?
13
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Page 17, yes.
14
                MR. McGINTY: And, your Honor, if I might ask,
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     in view of the last discussion, does that mean for any
     purpose? Does that mean it's being withdrawn and can't
16
17
     be offered by the government for any purpose?
18
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Right. Yes.
19
                THE COURT: Well, let me ask you this. I'm
     not -- and, Mr. Bookbinder, you might want to pause, I
20
21
     think.
22
           Are you withdrawing your request to use these
23
     statements in the government's case in chief, but
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     reserving your right to use them, for example, to cross-
25
     examine Mr. Harris?
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: Thank you, your Honor, yes,
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     obviously that would be true.
 3
                MR. McGINTY: Um, can I --
 4
                THE COURT: Go ahead.
 5
                MR. McGINTY: Um, that was valuable counsel
 6
     for the government and --
 7
                THE COURT: It wasn't counsel, it was
8
     clarification.
 9
                MR. McGINTY: And I understand the subtlety.
10
     Does that make us -- does that require us to go back and
11
     revisit the ones that have already been withdrawn so I
12
     can understand exactly what the nature of the
13
     stipulation is?
14
                THE COURT: No, I think that -- I think the
15
     way to deal with this, if I understand the government
16
     correctly, the government's withdrawing its request to
17
     offer this in its case in chief. If the government
18
     wishes to offer it for any other purpose, including
19
     cross-examination, um, you'll have to let me know and
20
     we'll talk about it. But it's -- I just have to see
21
     what the context is and what the particular request is.
22
     So we'll proceed in that fashion?
23
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Yes, your Honor.
24
                THE COURT: All right.
25
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Um, your Honor, on Page 18,
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the excerpts on the bottom of that page, from April
 1
     20th, um -- well, they're both from April 20th, but
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 3
     under Category D, um, that one we will not be seeking to
 4
     offer it in our case in chief.
 5
                THE COURT: All right.
 6
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Um, on Page 19 and 20, the
 7
     portion of that excerpt that crosses those two pages,
     the portion that's on Page 19, we are continuing to seek
8
     to offer, but the portion on Page 20, we will not.
 9
10
                THE COURT: So starting with the second line
11
     there?
12
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Right. Exactly.
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                MR. McGINTY: I'm sorry. I'm not
     understanding.
14
15
                THE COURT: So you want to admit through the
16
     words "four things I've designed in the past," is that
17
     correct?
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: Yes, correct, that's a
19
     continuation of the line, so, yes.
20
                THE COURT:
                            And you want to withdraw the rest?
21
                MR. BOOKBINDER: The rest, yes.
22
                (Pause.)
23
                MR. BOOKBINDER: All right. And for the
24
     excerpt below it -- and we can talk about this in more
25
     detail later, but the one on the bottom of Page 20, we
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would seek to offer only the statements by Harris in
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     that excerpt. So we could redact it out, um -- or leave
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 3
     them in if counsel would prefer.
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                THE COURT: Okay.
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: On Page 21, the excerpts, um,
     on that page, we will not seek to offer.
 6
 7
                MR. McGINTY: I'm sorry?
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                THE COURT: Okay.
                MR. McGINTY: I'm sorry. What was that?
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10
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Page 21.
11
                MR. McGINTY: Which one?
                MR. BOOKBINDER: In the center of that page.
12
                MR. McGINTY: Okay.
13
14
                MR. BOOKBINDER: As well as the one on the top
15
     of Page 22.
16
                THE COURT: Okay.
17
                MR. BOOKBINDER: And then the only other
18
     remaining one is the -- on Page 25, as we pointed out
19
     yesterday, we realized that the post at the bottom of
20
     that page by "P. McGrath," that he is not a customer or
21
     a member, so we are not seeking to offer that either.
22
                THE COURT: All right.
23
                (Pause.)
24
                MR. BOOKBINDER: I believe that's it, your
25
     Honor.
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THE COURT: So that reduces the number of proposed statements I need to rule on.

MR. BOOKBINDER: Your Honor, since we may be starting with this one, may I also point out, on Page 6, the first excerpt.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. BOOKBINDER: There we would only be offering the bottom portion of that starting with "I'm using a stolen MAC," and that to the end, and not at the top.

THE COURT: All right.

Now, we'll go through this, but many of the statements are offered for the truth as co-conspirator hearsay and I'm going to want your representation, explanation of what evidence is going to establish, in addition to the speaker's statement or statements themselves, that he was or she was a member of a conspiracy? I told you this yesterday. What's the extrinsic evidence going to be? Because I want to see if I'm comfortable with conditionally admitting the statements that are being offered as co-conspirator hearsay or, in my view, would only be admissible if they were co-conspirator hearsay.

And I also need to know why -- and some of this is more fully explained in the government's response to the

defendant's motion in limine that substantially overlapped with the government, you know, why the statements were made during the course of the conspiracy and in furtherance of it. My understanding is that those don't require any extrinsic proof, they require a finding ultimately by me.

I think that the defendant cited helpful cases on the limitations on matters that can be properly admitted or should be admitted. I think it's discretionary under Rule 403, I would say, for context. And that's not an expansive concept, um, if it's something that has value primarily for the truth of what's said, to put a particular statement -- you know, to make a particular statement intelligible, I'd be concerned about the admitting of it didn't meet some exception for hearsay -- if it wasn't hearsay because it was a co-conspirator statement or it didn't fit in some exception under Rule 803, which I think is not mentioned by the government, but I thought some of these statements might come in under Rule 8033. We'll see.

It won't come up until toward the end of the government's memo, but to the extent there are unidentified speakers, I have particular concerns because I can't make *Petrozziello* rulings about those people who aren't identified even by some pseudonym, but

we'll get to that. I told you yesterday about -- that I have a question about how the general adoptive admission standard ought to apply to **Katz**.

MR. BOOKBINDER: Your Honor, I believe that, as we've now structured it, I don't think we have anything left that we would be seeking as an adoptive admission.

THE COURT: Good. And the defendant has some authentication issues that we can discuss at the appropriate point.

All right. So let's start on Page 5 and I think
I'm going to do the following. I'm going to ask
Mr. Hohler to print out a copy of Document Number 94 and
mark it as Exhibit A for the purpose of this case, so
then there will be something in the record easily
accessible to show what we're talking about.

So the government wants to admit -- okay, this is by Phillips, who the government alleges, as I understand it, will testify that he was a co-conspirator up to a certain point. The conspiracy allegedly went from on or about 2003 to on or about 2009, is that right?

MR. BOOKBINDER: That's right, your Honor.

THE COURT: And he says here: "I'm using a stolen name and serial for this FTP," and "DerEngel," you're going to demonstrate or stipulate is Mr. Harris,

that he responds "110k, it seems, right now." And then Phillips, known as "YourMoma," um, says something else.

Why does the government say that's admissible and why does the defendant say it's inadmissible? And we'll do some of these earlier ones with particular care, which once I've made rulings, I think you can predict how comparable they are to --

MR. BOOKBINDER: So, your Honor, here what's happening, what Mr. Phillips is saying, is he's reporting --

THE COURT: Why don't you remind me, for the record, who's Mr. Phillips in this context?

MR. BOOKBINDER: So Craig Phillips was the, um

-- I believe we said in the indictment he testified he's
the vice-president, that that was the title they agreed
on, of TCNISO. He was a friend, and it was before the
company started, a friend of Ryan Harris's and they
lived together as roommates at some point during the
conspiracy.

He, um, ran -- well, he was involved in, at least on sort of the business side of the company, he was the one who actually filed the incorporation papers, he's the one who set up the bank account, although Mr. Harris ended up being the signatory on the account. And so he had some role on sort of the business side. And then he

will testify that Mr. Harris gave him some jobs to do, that he responded to some customer service-type calls and, um, had some roles in dealing with customers in that sense. He was the closest thing that Mr. Harris had to a partner. But they'll be no evidence they were equal partners, but he was close. And they also spoke daily, many times a day, through these chats as well as on the telephone. And that's essentially who Craig Phillips is.

And you're right, your Honor, he's pled guilty in San Diego to a misdemeanor computer fraud charge for his participation in this and will testify pursuant to a cooperation agreement. (Pause.) Oh, I'm sorry.

Ms. Sedky points out to me it's not a misdemeanor, it's a felony that he pled to, but it was not wire fraud, it was computer fraud.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BOOKBINDER: So that's who he is.

And what he's saying here is that he's using a stolen MAC for this FTP, FTP is a file transfer, he's transferring a file over, um, and then he says -- and Harris says, "110k, it seems right now," which 110k is the measure of the speed for the transfer. And then Phillips says, "And I have my regular house modem," spelled incorrectly -- and there's a lot of typos

obviously in these things, but what I think he says is "I have my regular house modem running completely for my mom and my other computer."

And so he's talking about the fact that he has one modem which is using a stolen MAC and getting internet access and then a second one, which is his regular, um, and in which he'll testify was a paid internet service.

And the way in which this is in furtherance of the conspiracy is he's telling Harris that, "Hey, this is working. I'm able to get internet access using a stolen MAC address," um, and -- so he's explaining that, um, you know, that "our products are working and we're being successful, I'm using them myself." So that would be a way in which it's a statement in furtherance of the conspiracy.

Also, as we noted in the memo, your Honor, even if not admitted for the truth, um, it is relevant to show that Harris is at least being told by his partner -- his partner is at least saying that he's using a stolen MAC address to get access. Whether that's actually true or not, it's certainly some evidence from which one can infer that Harris understood what he was doing.

THE COURT: How is this in furtherance of the conspiracy?

MR. BOOKBINDER: In reporting success,

reporting that the product that they are selling and that they are developing is working and, um, that, you know, he's been able to use it. That's a statement that gives Harris information that's useful to him for the purpose of figuring out "What we need to change?" "How is this working?" or "Are our products working or are they not?"

THE COURT: And, um, does the defendant object to the admission of this statement?

MR. McGINTY: We do. I mean, this statement may reflect on Craig Phillips' knowledge, um, it may reflect on his conduct. It's 403 as to Harris. Looking at the statement --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. You say 403?

MR. McGINTY: 403 in that, um, what the jury could do is infer that because Phillips is engaged in theft of service, that Harris would be as well, and arguably, you know, under 403, that would be an impermissible inference.

Now, the statement that is being -- that is being offered here isn't Harris's statement, it's really a statement that Mr. Phillips is making. So looking at what's said here, the predicate that the government is offering is, "I'm using a stolen MAC and serial number." That is offered for the truth of the matter.

The source of that statement is Mr. Phillips.

Implicit, the government argues, inferentially, the government argues, this is an affirmation by Harris, not "I know what you're doing," but that "I approve of what you're doing and it's our products that are doing it."

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. McGINTY: That -- I'm sorry?

THE COURT: Go ahead. Go ahead.

MR. McGINTY: So that's hinged to the truth of what Phillips says.

THE COURT: The government's seeking to have this admitted primarily under Rule 801(d)(2)(E), the co-conspirator exception, so it would be admissible for the truth. That's what I'm focusing on.

I'm going to permit this statement to be admitted. As the evidence has been explained to me, I feel comfortable conditionally admitting this subject to final *Petrozziello* rulings at the end of all the evidence under Rule 801(d)(2)(E). It appears that the government would be able to prove by a preponderance of the evidence -- and not just Phillips' statements that we're focusing on, but his testimony as well, that he and Mr. Harris were engaged in a conspiracy to provide internet service providers -- to deprive internet

service providers of payment for service or for a premium service and that the wires were used in furtherance of it. So that would be a wire fraud.

This set of statements by Phillips was in the period of the conspiracy. It would further the conspiracy because, as Mr. Bookbinder argued, um, it can be regarded as co-conspirators discussing whether the product works and if not how it should be improved.

Rule 403 doesn't operate to exclude it, it's relevant to show Mr. Harris's knowledge that the product could and would be used as part of a wire fraud scheme and that probative value -- the probative value of that is not substantially outweighed by any of the 403 factors.

So that's my ruling at this point with regard to that statement and we'll have to see if the others fit the same analysis or are distinguishable. But that's admitted or the motion to exclude it is denied.

And should we go over to Page 7?

MR. BOOKBINDER: We should, your Honor, and the first excerpts on the top of that page, I suggest --well, I'll give the Court a chance to read it.

(Reads.)

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BOOKBINDER: I'd suggest that it's a --

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what he's saying is slightly different, which is now
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     he's talking about the fact that he wasn't on an
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     uncapped modem initially, then he switches to the one
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     that is uncapped and he's --
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                THE COURT: This is a different date, isn't
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     it?
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: Right, yes, your Honor.
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     a similar context to --
                THE COURT: All right. Go ahead. Go ahead.
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: What I mean to say is that in
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     some ways these are very similar and in some ways they
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     are slightly different. It is now he's saying he's
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     switching to an uncapped modem and he's getting much
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     faster speeds.
                     So --
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                THE COURT: "Uncapped" means what, now you're
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     getting premium service?
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: Yes. What "uncapped" means
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     is you've reduced -- you've eliminated the caps that the
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     cable companies put on your speed, based on how much you
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     pay, and you're getting the fastest possible service,
     and he says, "I'm getting much nicer speeds."
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           So once again, I think, as far as fitting into a
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     co-conspirator exception, it's the same analysis, he's
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     reporting that the products are working this time to
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     give him a much faster uncapped service.
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THE COURT: Mr. McGinty.

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MR. McGINTY: The, um -- I think that the excerpt itself only indicates that, um, Mr. Harris replied twice saying, "Okay" to each one. This is the individual conduct of Mr. Phillips, um, for which he might individually be answerable for. I don't see an inference that supports its place as probative in the conspiracy that -- as I understand the government is arguing here, which is a larger conspiracy of all users.

THE COURT: Well, one of the things that -and this relates to Direct Sales, among other things, but the government's going to have to prove that Mr. Harris intended to agree with a certain set of people, including Mr. Phillips, he's an unindicted co-conspirator, and that he intended that the alleged wire fraud scheme to deprive the internet service providers of money they would have received for service, or should have received for service, um, be committed. And so if this is a statement of somebody, who the purpose is of conditionally admitting, then I find the government has sufficiently shown was a co-conspirator, and that's Mr. Phillips, um, telling Mr. Harris of Mr. Phillips' own illegal conduct using this device and that's evidence, not alone sufficient proof arguably, that Mr. Phillips -- I'm sorry, that Mr. Harris intended

to agree with Phillips and intended that the wire fraud be committed. That would come in under 801(d)(2)(E).

It's a statement, um -- so that's that one.

MR. McGINTY: Your Honor, if I might? I'm concerned about the inferences that could be drawn were the Court simply to instruct that the wire fraud -- that the conspiracy to engage in wire fraud would be sufficiently shown if the person intended the end users to use the product in a way consistent with the way the product was designed.

I mean, the problem in this case is the jury could --

THE COURT: Well, that's going to be -- that's going to be refined in my preliminary and particularly my final instructions, but this is --

MR. McGINTY: But I think that that problem infects the consideration of co-conspirator statements as well. I mean, if this is a statement about product capability, it's not a statement about the conspiracy, um, to ensure and to cause others to engage in that behavior.

THE COURT: They're not mutually exclusive.

MR. McGINTY: Unless the Court is prepared

to -- and one of the things we do in the instructions --

25 not to belabor this point, but, you know, in the

instructions we've asked the Court to make affirmative directions to the jury so that as they're listening to the evidence they can, um, have a conceptual framework to understand this.

I'll be in my preliminary instructions, but ultimately my present plan is to do something similar to what I did in *DiMasi*, or say "The government has to prove this, this, and this, and it would not be sufficient to prove only this or that." But what's a "this" and what's a "that"?

MR. McGINTY: We have a list of what's -THE COURT: I know. I know. And even to the
extent that those statements are accurate as to what the
law is, and I'm not sure all of them are, um, they're
not complete, because something might alone not be
sufficient, but it can be a building block and -- well,
it can be admissible as evidence, and an accumulation of
admissible evidence, each piece of which alone might be
insufficient, could be ample to prove beyond a
reasonable doubt the charges in the case.

MR. McGINTY: Right. But the jury shouldn't labor through the case without clearly understanding that under *Direct Sales* the mere sale is not sufficient. Now, it may be a contributing factor in how

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-- you know, what the algorithm is that the jury is going to be instructed on to help them sort out when there's enough plus and when there isn't. I don't know. I certainly don't think the government has come close to helping the Court identify what that is. at the beginning, um, they can be told that the use of MACs may contribute to some other aspect of the mail fraud, but they need to be told that the pure fact of harvesting MACs itself is not illegal, the pure fact of increasing your modem speed, not illegal, obtaining anonymity, not illegal. So as they're sitting there, the government doesn't say, "Ah ha, did they provide a capability of harvesting MACs?" The agent says, "Yes, they did." The government goes, "Hum, meaningful." Well, it may be meaningful after a fashion, but the jury doesn't have the context, they're sitting there thinking

THE COURT: Well, maybe "meaningful" is evidence of a scheme. I think I understand your point. I'm going to work on the final and the preliminary instructions before the 21st and I'll discuss them further with you. I understand them.

But for present purposes I'm satisfied that these statements by Phillips were in the heartland of statements that can properly be conditionally admitted,

um, putting aside, as some of the nuances, of what the final jury instructions may be.

Okay. What's the next one?

MR. BOOKBINDER: The next one is at the bottom of that page. And, your Honor, again, I'll just give you a minute to read it.

(Reads.)

MR. BOOKBINDER: Your Honor, it may be worth pointing out right now that we would be willing, in this case, to offer only the Harris portions of this excerpt. So it depends what the Court would like, and I can redact everything else out. And I think the Harris ones, they're all bolded except there's one on Page 8 that isn't. But it would be just what he says. I'm not sure that's helpful, but if it is, you know, we would do that.

THE COURT: Mr. Harris' statements, and unless there's some other consideration, come in under Rule 801(d)(2)(A).

MR. BOOKBINDER: Right. And just to explain what this is about, what he's saying here, um, is he's asking Phillips what the name of the configuration file is that Phillips is using on his uncapped modem to, um, you know, presumably to getting himself --

THE COURT: You say CFG means

"configuration"? 1 2 MR. BOOKBINDER: "Configuration file," yes. THE COURT: And somebody's going to testify to 3 4 that? 5 MR. BOOKBINDER: And either Mr. Phillips or Mr. Russell, yes, your Honor. And then he also has 6 7 "What's the name of the file and what's its speed?" And 8 then Mr. Phillips is answering him. And then at the end, um -- I quess there is one --9 10 I'm sorry, there's one portion of Phillips' statement 11 that we would want and it's the last two lines of where 12 Phillips says, and they're also in bold, "I will d-load it," which means download it, "from TFTP," which is a 13 14 kind of computer server. So "I'll download it if you 15 want me to." Um, it's an offer, um, and Harris says 16 "Please." So that -- um, those would be the portions we 17 would be primarily focused on and the rest is sort of 18 the back and forth. 19 THE COURT: All right. Mr. McGinty, do you 20 want to be heard on this? MR. McGINTY: Well, we object to this on 21 grounds already stated and also set out in the 22 memoranda. I would, depending on the Court's ruling, 23 24 um, the parties, I think, can sort out -- depending on

the Court's ruling, um, whether the preference is to

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have the entire section in there or not. But we can
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     iron that out, I think, depending on the Court's
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     ruling. Were the Court to rule in our favor, that would
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     obviate that, if not, I may talk to Mr. Bookbinder and
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     we can resolve this.
                THE COURT: Well, I don't, at the moment, see
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     a material difference between this and the several prior
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     sets of statements that I admitted under 801(d)(2)(E).
                MR. McGINTY: Both of which we objected to,
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     so.
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                THE COURT: And you know you'll need to do
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     that, to some extent, again at trial. I may --
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           All right. Um, so you've got that ruling. I'm
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     going to proceed on the assumption that except for the
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     end of the thread --
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           Is that what you would call it? What do you call
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     it?
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: Um, the end of this portion
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     of the chat, I quess, is what --
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                THE COURT: All right, this portion of the
     chat, um, it's only the bolded statements by Phillips
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     that the government is going to move for.
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: That's right, your Honor.
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     Let me just make a note of that, your Honor.
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                THE COURT: All right.
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(Pause.)

MR. BOOKBINDER: Your Honor, the next excerpt is the one in the middle of Page 8.

(Reads.)

THE COURT: And this relates to what, the price of the product?

MR. BOOKBINDER: That's right. So essentially what this discussion is about is we're going to be selling SB-5100s, those are the kind of modems that they're selling, um, with BlackCat. BlackCat is one of the software products that the company made for 99 -- \$100 essentially. And then Phillips says, "Nice. Good profit." Harris says, "You got them at what price?" Phillips says "\$18 each," for one kind, the 3100, which is a different kind of modem, and this 5100 for \$30 each. And DerEngel says "Tight," which I take to be an expression of approval.

Meaning essentially what's going on here is Harris is saying, "We're selling them for \$100. How much did you buy them for?" "I bought them for \$30." It's a discussion of the profit margin for their business.

THE COURT: Okay. And this, too, for the reasons I said is admissible under 801(d)(2)(E), unless there's some material distinction the defendant wants to point out.

Then the next one, F? 1 MR. BOOKBINDER: Yes, your Honor. 2 3 Here we would be seeking to offer the whole excerpt. Um, I'll give the Court a minute. 4 5 (Reads.) 6 THE COURT: Go ahead. 7 MR. BOOKBINDER: So this discussion is 8 Phillips relaying an offer essentially to Harris. he wants to know, "How much do you want to sell a Sigma 9 10 license for?" Sigma is another one of their products, 11 software products. "I can mass-volume 10,000 of them on 12 the SB-300," which is a kind of one of these modems. And then he goes on to say, "They want to use them to 13 steal service. We have to show them how to steal 14 15 service, too." That's the offer someone is proposing to 16 him. He's relaying it on. And then Harris says, "\$2 17 apiece, 20,000 U.S., sounds good to me," all Harris. And then Phillips says "Okay" and then Harris says, um, 18 expletive, "for \$20,000, man, I'll give them unlimited 19 20 licenses." 21 So this is the proposal. This is what someone 22 wants to pay. This is what we're going to have to do. 23 "How much do you want to charge?" Harris tells them how 24 much he would charge. 25 THE COURT: All right. And these are all

statements in 2005 during the period of the conspiracy? 1 MR. BOOKBINDER: Yes. 2 3 THE COURT: Okay. Based on the framework I've articulated, I will conditionally admit these 4 5 statements, also. MR. McGINTY: Your Honor, if I might just say 6 7 one thing here? 8 THE COURT: Okay. I didn't see you getting up, otherwise I would have let you say it before I 9 10 ruled. Go ahead. 11 MR. McGINTY: I mean, the First Circuit has 12 recognized the troublesome character of co-conspirator 13 statements, they recognize that the foundation for them 14 may be suspect, that the reason that, um, co-conspirator 15 statements have been permitted in appears to be largely 16 driven by the ease with which it helps the government to 17 obtain a conviction, not because it's especially well-18 founded on agency grounds. And here, you know --19 THE COURT: You're talking about the passing 20 statement in *Goldberg*? 21 MR. McGINTY: Well, it's more than a passing statement in Goldberg, it's been repeated several times, 22 23 I believe it was stated several times here as well. 24 These things are the recognition that this is 25 troublesome stuff and it's troublesome because when a

jury hears it, it treats it as if it's an adoptive admission even though were this to be evaluated either on agency grounds or on adoptive admission grounds, it wouldn't be admitted.

So the troublesome part of co-conspirator statements is it opens a back door that permits in things that, were there to be rigor applied to the ordinary rules of evidence, um, they would not --

THE COURT: This is one of the ordinary rules of evidence.

MR. McGINTY: It is. It's one of the ordinary rules that survives although commentators on evidence realize that it's largely unprincipled and that it functions more as an aid to ease the government's burden of making a case than it does for any other reason.

THE COURT: You know, the -- to the extent
there's a -- I don't want to get academic about this,
but to the extent -- it seems to me, and I haven't
studied the cases, but there's a reason for a concern,
it's a concern about saying a statement that
Mr. Phillips makes, when Mr. Harris is not there, to
some third party in furtherance of the conspiracy. Is
it fair, you know, to use that as evidence against
Mr. Harris who may have had no idea the statement was
made?

This is a statement from Mr. Phillips to
Mr. Harris, um, saying, "I've got some customers, they
want to use our devices to steal services and not pay
for them," and it's quite direct evidence, and the
defendant here says, "Sounds good to me." So I don't
think this is -- whatever the misgivings some may have
about co-conspirator hearsay, um, I don't think this is
an example of what has caused them concern.

MR. McGINTY: But this is going to be offered in a case where the jury, in one or other form, is going to be told that the mere sale of the product, even if you know how it may be used, is not sufficient to convict. In other words --

THE COURT: Well, even Ms. Sedky and Mr. Bookbinder hadn't agreed on this yesterday.

MR. BOOKBINDER: We've agreed now, your Honor, and we'll be amending our instruction. Um, after looking at the cases and talking about it further, we don't think that Mr. McGinty is correct about that. We don't think our instruction is correct about that.

THE COURT: Well, you're going to file any new instructions by the 14th -- proposed instructions by the 14th.

MR. BOOKBINDER: Yes, your Honor.

MR. McGINTY: Your Honor, if I might, though,

I'd like to treat what they had earlier said as an admission by a party opponent.

(Laughter.)

THE COURT: I'm going to give what I understand to be a correct statement of the law to the jury. It's not an admission for those purposes because this is -- I'm not bound by the rules of evidence and even if the two of you agree that I should tell the jury something, if I don't believe it's correct, I'm not going to do it.

MR. McGINTY: Right, but I'm trying to find some parallelism between the statement where Harris doesn't respond and one where the government makes a deliberate choice and communicates to the Court what its position is. But my point is that --

THE COURT: No, on that point I said yesterday -- and there's a footnote in the order I gave you on December 14th in *DiMasi* because the government didn't change its position until a matter of law -- you know, whether the indictment obligated them to prove something that perhaps the statute didn't, um, that I wasn't going to relieve them of that obligation even if I thought their belated position might be legally correct, because the defendant argued, I thought reasonably, you know, "We've been relying on this in defending the case for

the last many months." Now we're before trial and I've ordered you and I'm spending now two days, you know, trying to really focus on the law because, as I told you before, I have to understand the law to make rulings, and my understanding, I expect, is going to continue to evolve right up until the time I instruct the jury.

MR. McGINTY: But here if Phillips says something in shorthand which captures one of the purposes that modems can be put to, and let's say both speakers know that that's one of the purposes that it can be put to, but he's not under an obligation to or isn't seeking to lay out what other purposes modems may be used for and Harris doesn't take this as an opportunity to educate him about this, the jury in effect is told that what Phillips says about what the product does Harris is answerable for, which were this an adoptive admission, would not be the case because it wouldn't be that standard, and a jury that hears it, they go, "Ah ha, Harris guilty."

THE COURT: Well, it does contribute to that, but that's not unfair. Every -- it's not unfairly prejudicial if -- the argument is there's a scheme to steal internet service. So if Phillips says to Harris, "I have customers who want to use our devices to steal internet services," and Harris says, "Sounds good to

me," that's direct evidence that Harris is participating in a scheme to steal internet services at least with Phillips and, you know, whether this conspiracy has other nuances. But anyway. It's probative.

What's the next one?

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MR. BOOKBINDER: At the bottom of that page, your Honor.

THE COURT: And actually let me say one more thing in connection with this -- and I don't think you need much encouragement from me, Mr. McGinty, you'll be relentless. But, you know, I'm ruling in limine and I'm listening to all of this and I'm going to go back and read more cases and read them more closely and my clerk will work on it with me and, you know, you'll raise these objections again, you'll have to, to some extent, at trial to preserve them, and maybe, you know, my thinking will evolve in some way that's helpful to you. But what I'm trying to do now is both get educated myself and, you know, give you these rulings in limine so you can prepare your case. And this is meant to be, among other things, fair to both parties, so the defendant doesn't peg his defense to some theory that I'm not going to instruct on. Go ahead.

MR. BOOKBINDER: The bottom of that page, your Honor.

(Pause.)

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BOOKBINDER: Your Honor, they're talking here, Mr. Phillips is the one who did the application for the corporation status. He's telling Mr. Harris "the papers have come." Um, and then Mr. Harris says, "and then we'll start on our count to becoming millionaires." It goes to his, um, profit motive, his motive to sell a lot of these products, um, which is relevant in any number of ways to what kind of a product and what kind of business he's trying to run. And they're talking about both the corporate status and the profitability.

THE COURT: All right. And these, again, you say the co-conspirator hearsay -- how does incorporating further the conspiracy?

MR. BOOKBINDER: Well, in several ways. First of all, it's the -- the conspiracy essentially was to run this business and, um, to sell products and help people, so the structure of business is relevant to establish what it is that they set up together.

Also, um, there are comments later on, it's not in this one, where Mr. Harris talks about both with -- I think with Phillips, but certainly with Ms. Lindquist, the fact that he used incorporating as a way of

protecting himself from at least civil liability, um, for the kinds of products they're selling. So there's a couple of different ways in which it's in furtherance, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you want to be heard on this one?

MR. McGINTY: Well, apparently the government's contending that the conspiracy is running the business. Um, secondly, there's, um -- in the Government's Exhibit 2, it's set out that among the things that Harris is selling are unmodified modems, modems that are, um -- I don't think the government can contest were anything other than original models of firmware that was provided by Motorola.

So the business itself is not the conspiracy, the attempt to give it a structure and a form is not part of the conspiracy, and I don't know how that creates an inference about how the business is going to be conducted the way the government argues. So it's not in furtherance of the conspiracy. It does suggest that everything that, um -- that the company does, including, um, becoming born, is a contribution to the conspiracy and would create the impression that the company was itself a conspiratorial entity, and I think that implicates 403 concerns about prejudicial --

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THE COURT: Well, they unfortunately don't have a RICO charge here, but -- you know, I suppose it's -- well, it's not the way they usually work, but if somebody said, you know, "We're going to sell cocaine. Let's rent a store and, you know, put our names out front," and, you know, so renting the store would be in furtherance of the conspiracy. Here forming the corporation and developing the website, in their view, the government's view, you know, I think it's in furtherance. They're creating vehicles for people to buy the products that are part of the scheme. It's not itself illegal to have a corporation, but -- and I've said this over and over for conspiracy and it's true with schemes, too, that something that in isolation or in other contexts is legal can be a component of a scheme.

Is this a corporation that, according to the government's trial brief, was -- used the address of Phillips' mother's home, or something like that, or is that something else?

MR. BOOKBINDER: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, you're going to -- at some point I'm probably going to have to instruct on consciousness of guilt and the general concept is that the activity has to be linked to the charge here. You

have to show some conscious -- that it's probative of whether somebody feels guilty about what they're doing here, you know, with regard to the charges in this case, and not for some other reason.

MR. McGINTY: Your Honor, can I -- the government has not asked for a consciousness of guilt instruction and I -- it's for the government to -- respectfully, to indicate what it thinks its best arguments are for instructions and what its best theory is that go into the jury. A consciousness of guilt instruction is a very serious additional component to a case and frankly, your Honor, I'm dismayed that that would be a contribution from the bench and not from the government.

THE COURT: I'd guess I'd say a couple of things and I know it's respectful. One, I'm frequently given proposed instructions later. Two, depending on what they've argued in their opening and closing, I thought you might ask for it because in some respects it's a limiting instruction. But in any event --

MR. McGINTY: But on another point, which is the cocaine reference, and this I think is part of the orientation issue that makes this case so difficult, um, the wall -- and we submit that it is a wall, the wall between the *Direct Sales* analysis and the *Falcone*

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analysis that explains how it is that you can know what the customer is doing, but you're answerable in one case and you're not answerable in another is the difference between a product being legally restricted, cocaine, or, in that case, morphine, and one where it's not, which is sugar and other unregulated commodities. And the only thing that explains how it is that in Falcone, where you know what they're doing with your product, I mean, you know what it is they're doing, but you're not answerable to that, and Direct Sales, where you know what they're doing because volume and warnings from DEA's predecessor, et cetera, tell you what they're doing, that you're answerable for it. The only thing that makes the difference in those two cases is the difference between whether it's regulated and not regulated. And that's the difference between the cocaine and the non cocaine. This case is about the non cocaine, it's not a regulated entity, and that's what creates the difficulty in evaluating the conspiracy.

THE COURT: And this again I'll probably continue -- I'm certainly going to continue to work on it. I don't see it as that bright line a test at the moment. And December 14th, I ordered you, and by January 12th, to file memos that raised these issues and

if I haven't been adequately educated by your arguments yet, it's in part perhaps because I've been deprived of the two weeks to study it that I ordered you to give me. But I guess I don't have to tell you any of this right now. I don't have to tell you that I don't think there's a bright line between regulated and unregulated. As I recall in *Direct Sales*, there's some discussion about machine guns and they don't say machine guns are regulated and we know now they're not. But, you know, gangsters are more likely to use machine guns, but lots of people use sugar.

So I don't have to tell you any of this, respectfully, but I really, you know, want to -- want us to get this right.

MR. McGINTY: And I have every --

THE COURT: So that's -- and I don't mean to be arguing, but I'm just -- I hear your argument. I'm going to think about it all further. But if you get up in your opening and you say, "The judge is going to tell you, you know, there's an important legal distinction between regulated and unregulated," I think you, at the moment, you're going to be disappointed at the end of the case.

MR. McGINTY: And that's why I've made the list of things which we're asking the Court to rule on

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preliminarily because I don't, at the moment, know what
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     I can say to the jury and the last thing I want to be
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     doing is standing up there and having my wings cut out.
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                THE COURT: I think either a week from Friday
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     or on that Tuesday afternoon before you have to open,
     we're going to have some further discussion on all of
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            Whether -- all I know is I read the trial memos
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     and I pulled out my consciousness of quilt instruction
     and the cases.
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           So Exhibit 5, Pages 14 to 15, is admitted under
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     801(d)(2)(E) conditionally.
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           Let me just see something.
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                (Pause.)
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                THE COURT: All right. Let's see.
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     excerpt on Page 10 has been withdrawn, correct?
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: The Line at the top, yes,
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     your Honor.
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                THE COURT: Okay.
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: Your Honor, I don't -- I
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     don't think this is the time for me to respond to
     Mr. McGinty on the instructions. I think the Court
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     knows that we don't agree with his view of the case law
     at all and --
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                THE COURT: I'm perfectly clear what it is.
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     just told you. You're going to give me a revised
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instruction and a memo in support of them by the 14th.

MR. BOOKBINDER: Yes. We will.

THE COURT: And, you know, the defendant should do the same. And I'm ordering that you respond to your adversary's submission by the 16th, because I'm going to study these. The 16th at noon.

Go ahead. We're at the bottom of Page 10.

MR. BOOKBINDER: Yes, your Honor.

In this excerpt, what's going on is Craig Phillips is saying the user goes by the name "Bronx" on the forum and how it needs to be activated on the forum. He can't log in. It says, "You need to be activated from administrator," and then below that there's -- I'm not sure that the next two lines make much difference, but below that DerEngel says, "Okay. Okay. Activated," and Phillips says "Thanks." So that's what's going on there.

And, um, this is, um -- this is then sort of talking about the operation of the forums. Phillips is saying "There's someone who needs to get activated," the administrator has to activate them, and then Harris says, "Okay," and he does it. So it's then talking about -- well, part of the business is not just selling the products but running these forums that people are allowed to access either because they paid to be a

member or because it's a benefit of buying a product, and someone is saying, "I'm not getting that benefit," and so they correct it.

So it's the operation of the business and, as we allege, the scheme or the conspiracy that people are using these forums to exchange information and it shows Harris's role as the administrator and the one who can activate someone on the forums.

THE COURT: Do you want to be heard on this, Mr. McGinty, because we've got quite a bit to go through?

MR. McGINTY: Um, I do. What is his activity as moderator probative of in the conspiracy? If he is not responsible for content, the fact that he can allow someone on the forum or not on the forum is immaterial. So the issue is what is the, um -- what is the probative worth of knowing he's a moderator if the issue is whether he's answerable for the content of the forum and there's a statute saying that he's not. So how is this in furtherance of --

THE COURT: Well, that's one of the points, as
I mentioned yesterday, that you need to address
further. At the moment I don't see that Section 230 -well, I mean, maybe -- I don't see --

MR. McGINTY: What's interesting is it's a

simple declarative sentence. I mean, it says that you're not responsible. It may be that a court may want to put a gloss on that for purposes of whatever civil liability suits there's going to be, but in terms of notice to Harris about whether he's on the hook for what chatter occurs on a forum, that simple declarative sentence is pretty powerful.

THE COURT: All right. Brief it in -- you know, to the extent it's your argument that Section 230 trumps the rules of evidence, see if you can find a case and --

MR. McGINTY: Well, it's not a matter of trumping it, it's a matter whether it puts a gloss on it. I mean, there are common rules of privilege that are integrated, by operation of the rules, into the rules and --

THE COURT: No, I'm going to think about all of this further. It just hasn't -- I don't feel it's been fully presented to me nor have I had an adequate opportunity, you know, to think about these arguments. There are a lot of submissions. There are a lot of issues. And I was deprived of the two weeks I expected to have to deal with them.

All right. Well, this is conditionally admitted because -- I think if there was an absence of evidence

of Mr. Harris' personal involvement, that it would tend to negate the contention that he knew what was going on and agreed to the scheme that's alleged. So something that shows his active involvement can bear on his knowledge that -- this one, it seems to me, has less probative value than the others that we've been -- you know, that I've ruled on, but I also don't see any unfair prejudice here.

All right. So then we go to Lindquist, right?

MR. BOOKBINDER: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. BOOKBINDER: So, um, Ms. Lindquist will also testify, um, and she will testify as to what her role was in the company, that she wrote much of this company's software, that, um, she had been given stock in the company, um, that she discussed the products daily with Harris, and, um -- that Mr. Phillips will also testify to some extent about basically his role with the company, and what Ms. Lindquist's role was. So I think there will be several sources of evidence that she's a co-conspirator.

THE COURT: And this has been implicit, but the Lindquist statements are going to be admitted while she's testifying?

MR. BOOKBINDER: Um, yes, your Honor.

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THE COURT: So she'll provide some context
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 2
     presumably.
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: Correct.
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                THE COURT: All right. You've withdrawn the
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     first one.
                MR. BOOKBINDER: We've withdrawn the first
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 7
     two, I believe.
8
                THE COURT: The first two. All right.
 9
           So we go to Page 13.
10
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Correct.
11
                (Pause.)
12
                THE COURT: Go ahead.
13
                MR. BOOKBINDER: So in this excerpt Harris is
     giving her a shipping address for a product and then she
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15
     says, "I wonder what's at that address, probably his
     police precinct cable investigator board." Um, so to
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17
     some extent, you know, she's making light of the
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     situation. But what we would suggest is this is -- this
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     is -- it's not an explicit warning, it's a statement
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     that she's concerned about law enforcement and about
21
     cable companies, um, and she wants to make sure they're
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     not -- it's a concern that they don't want to be sending
23
     things to people who are going to be investigating them.
24
                THE COURT: So how is this in furtherance?
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: Um, your Honor, to the extent
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that it's a discussion about risks that the conspiracy faces, the fact that people might be investigating them, um, it would be in furtherance, but also primarily this is certainly not offered for the truth. I mean, I'm sure that we've never suggested that address as in fact either a police precinct or a cable investigative board. It's not.

THE COURT: But you say it's probative of whether Mr. Harris knew what he was doing was illegal and you have to prove that he was acting knowingly and willfully?

MR. BOOKBINDER: That at least his co-conspirator is kind of joking a little bit about the fact that, you know, this could be the police, this could be the cable board in the conversation with him. But certainly not for the truth.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. McGinty.

MR. McGINTY: Um, the government calls this a discussion about risk. Um, this isn't a discussion.

This is a joke. And the government says the joke has at its core a concern on Lindquist's part that she has to be concerned about whether this is a police address or not. Um, talk about a stretch.

Um, if a person, um -- if a person makes a joke or a concern about whether their phone is tapped by the

it's --

police, is that a meaningful contribution to their thought process about whether they might be engaged in tax fraud or might otherwise just be a paranoid person?

I mean, I'm stunned by the government trying to put this in. I can't imagine how this is meaningful.

And here you have it not being offered for the truth. She's saying, "I wonder what's at that address?" What's the truth of the statement? If she said that, um, "I wonder if this is the stationery store?" It wouldn't be admitted. It's that she's saying, "I'm concerned about whether this is a police precinct." This is back-dooring the --you know, the claim is not for the truth of the matter, but we're back-dooring it and her concern becomes somehow -
THE COURT: Well, it seems -- well, you say

MR. McGINTY: Well, I mean --

THE COURT: Well, it seems to me that its probative value is -- it falls into essentially two categories. One, a co-conspirator who has to be shown to have acted knowingly and willfully, um, indicating a concern that they'll get caught for what they're doing, you know, thinking about whether this is a police precinct or investigative work. Second, and this does, it seems to me, implicate the idea of an adoptive

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admission -- and I don't know what comes after this, I
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 2
     only have the excerpt, or maybe I have the whole thing
     in Exhibit 6? It's Page 3.
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: Um, I don't think there's any
 4
 5
     meaningful response. But it is in Exhibit 6, your
     Honor.
 6
 7
                (Pause.)
 8
                MR. BOOKBINDER: What Harris says -- it's Page
 9
     3, your Honor.
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                THE COURT: Is this 3 on the bottom?
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: Yes. And it's towards the
12
     bottom of the page.
13
                (Pause.)
                THE COURT: Well, the next one says "What kind
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     of meth lab is this?"
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16
                MR. BOOKBINDER: That's Harris's response. I
17
     don't know exactly what that means.
                THE COURT: Are you planning to put in only
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19
     the excerpts?
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: Correct. And that's --
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     Mr. McGinty has asked and it seems reasonable, if the
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     Court would like, that for all of these excerpts, we
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     will redact out everything else on the page, and if
24
     that's the preference of the defense and the Court, then
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     we're happy to do that. This would certainly be a
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situation where I think it would be appropriate to do 1 2 that. 3 THE COURT: Well, let me just ask them step by 4 step. 5 One, are you proposing that just the excerpts go in, not the whole --6 7 MR. McGINTY: I frankly want to evaluate 8 that. I mean --THE COURT: Well, here, let me tell you what I 9 10 -- well, here, let me give you more specific -- well, 11 I'm excluding this at the moment essentially under Rule 12 403 because where the excerpt ends, as I just told you, 13 I wondered what his response was. Um, "a cable investigative board?" and then his answer is "What kind 14 15 of meth lab is it?" You know, maybe you would say he 16 was joking. But I think to get the context, then it 17 raises a question about whether Mr. Harris was involved in some kind of drug business, too. So for the moment 18 19 I'm excluding this one under Rule 403. I think, um --20 well, all right. 21 And with regard to the excerpts which I thought

And with regard to the excerpts which I thought had been agreed to, um, this has to be resolved next week, either you agree to it or, you know, I was going to decide it now if there's a dispute. Um, but what I'm not going to do is have a jury and spend time dealing

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with things that I intend to get resolved before trial.

And there's a doctrine of completeness. So, you know, certainly anything, as a matter of fairness, that ought to come in will come in. And maybe if the defendant says "Just put it all in," I will, and the government, you know, can focus on certain parts and everything will go back to the jury room. That's an alternative. But let me know by Tuesday how you can resolve this.

MR. McGINTY: The difficulty with this is that these chats are sort of in the nature of, you know, unrelenting non sequiturs and, you know, the government has combed through it to try to find something that's, in their view, meaningful, um, but because they're non sequiturs, to give or to elevate this to a meaningful comment about the scope of the conspiracy may be placing this in a better context than what the --

THE COURT: Well, that may go to the weight of the evidence, but not all of this are non sequiturs. If they say, you know, "We're going to get \$20,000 from somebody who wants to steal Internet service," and Mr. Harris says, "Sounds good to me," that's not a non sequitur.

MR. McGINTY: Well, it's a 403 problem if we look at **Falcone** and say, "And the difference would be,

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um, if Falcone knows that and still shipped the sugar?"
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     and the answer is "Falcone could be indifferent to
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 3
     that."
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           So the 403 problem there is that the jury will
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     think something meaningful that in Falcone isn't
     meaningful.
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 7
                THE COURT: All right. What's next?
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Your Honor, next is the --
 8
                (Pause.)
 9
10
                THE COURT: Go ahead.
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: Um, the area that's in
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     discussion between Lindquist and Harris is where he
13
     tells her that their website's being blocked. She asks
     him, you know, "Would you tell me more?" And he says,
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15
     "Agada moved it. Agada is there." Agada is the company
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     that's hosting their website and they were in Russia at
17
     that time. And so she asked, "Did they move it?" He
18
     says, "They blocked it. They deleted my access.
19
     Something has to be" --
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                THE COURT: What's "FTP"?
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: "FTP" is, again, it's "File
22
     Transfer Protocol," it's a way to transfer information
23
     to and from a computer.
24
           "It's something that has to be -- it's nowhere at
25
     the end in the month of the payment, we didn't receive
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an e-mail about this?" She asks, "A court order?" And on the next page, he says, "Agada is in Russia. A court order won't do shit."

So it's a discussion about where their website is hosted, a problem with the hosting, um, and the fact that, um, you know, they are being protected essentially from things like court orders.

THE COURT: It's protected from court orders because it's in Russia?

MR. BOOKBINDER: Yes, it's in Russia and therefore an order of the court here would have no effect and so, you know, that's not the explanation for this problem. But it's also relevant to, um -- you know, the fact is it's relevant to them trying to protect themselves.

But here, though, your Honor, as far as a co-conspirator issue, it's worth pointing out that her statements here are only questions, not statements or declarations, I guess. She doesn't actually say anything affirmatively. It's his -- he was doing all the stating here.

MR. McGINTY: Your Honor, obviously the inference from the Russia part, that it's going to be that somehow this is an attempt to find a safe haven in a place that wouldn't be regulated, that's obviously a

403 issue.

THE COURT: Why is that unfairly prejudicial?

MR. McGINTY: Because there's going to be no

evidence that Russia -- um, that a hosted site in Russia
is outside the bounds of regulation. You know, it's not
going to be, um, anything other than something that the
jury would seize upon as an indication of guilt. So I

think the 403 problem is pretty obvious.

whether -- I mean, it could be prejudicial in the sense that why would you have somebody host it in Russia and not in the United States? Um, but it's Mr. Harris saying, "Agada is in Russia. A court order won't do shit." I mean, I think that it might be taken to whether this was set up in a way that would be difficult for authorities of the United States to disrupt, including the courts, but I don't know that that's unfairly prejudicial or that any risk of unfair prejudice substantially outweighs the probative value.

I haven't seen, actually, the government's expert disclosure.

Has the defendant?

(Silence.)

THE COURT: I'm ordering that you file a copy of that with me today.

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MR. BOOKBINDER: Your Honor, actually it's
 1
     included in the witness statement binder that we
 2
 3
     provided under the names of --
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                THE COURT: Oh, it is? All right.
 5
           But is there going to be any expert testimony on
     Russia?
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: No.
                                      No. I would suggest,
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     your Honor, that -- certainly we haven't disclosed any
     or we hadn't planned on it, however, um, here Mr. Harris
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10
     himself is saying what the significance of it is, your
11
     Honor.
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                THE COURT: Yeah, that I think is the point.
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     And to the extent Russia has some probative value, it's
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     not unfairly prejudicial. So I'm going to be admitting
15
     it.
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                MR. McGINTY: Your Honor, I would note that,
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     as a matter of fact, while it was hosted in Russia for a
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     time, it was moved to the U.S. So the inference that
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     the hosting was for the purpose of evading, um, any kind
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     of regulations is an impermissible inference.
                THE COURT: Well, you can put into evidence
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     that it was moved.
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23
                MR. McGINTY: Well, at that point --
                MR. BOOKBINDER: We will, your Honor.
24
     -- in the government's exhibits are the Go Daddy
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records, it was moved to Go Daddy. So Mr. McGinty will be free to argue on that.

MR. McGINTY: Well, is the government going to be permitted to argue that there was an inference to be drawn from the earlier place where the website was hosted even though Harris didn't seek -- I mean, presumably you would expect that if he was trying to conceal what the business was doing, um, he would have, um, continued to wish that his site was hosted outside the jurisdictional limits of the United States.

The other thing, your Honor, is that --

THE COURT: Well, since you asked the question, I guess I'd say the following. One, there are many First Circuit cases, I think **Zulu** is one of them, that stand for the proposition that Rule 403 rarely operates to exclude otherwise admissible evidence. And it seems to me the argument you just made goes to the weight to be given to this evidence, which may be not much, um, rather than to whether the jury ought to be allowed to hear it, whether it's admissible and its probative value is not substantially outweighed by any of the Rule 403 factors.

MR. McGINTY: And further, your honor, the concern about the website blocking, um, the government's witness, Isabella Lindquist, is going to testify about

this incident involving the website blocking. Um, she is not going to say that it was a concern that this involved theft of a service. So the inference that this supports, um, an inference that the blocking was for the purpose of stopping what the government contends here is criminal conduct, it's not going to be supported by the testimony.

THE COURT: Well, what's the government say about that?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ BOOKBINDER: If we could have a minute, your Honor?

(Pause.)

MR. BOOKBINDER: Your Honor, I think that what the testimony is going to be from Ms. Lindquist is that Mr. Harris, at some point, told her that -- that the reason the website -- at least in one sense it was blocked and was sort of shut down several times, but at least at one point the reason it was blocked, he tells us, is because of copyright infringement issues. That's what he says. Now, she doesn't have any position to know, she's not in a position to know whether that's true or not true, and the government would suggest that other than his assurance to her that that's all that this is about, there isn't any evidence that that's what it was about.

MR. BOOKBINDER: I don't know. It's not clear why there would be copyright -- well, there is actually a way you could spin this to be copyright infringement, which is to the extent you are using but then manipulating the software of, for example, the cable modem manufacturers like Motorola, one can claim and might civilly that that is copyright infringement when it's the same kind of conduct we're talking about. So it's possible that something could have been styled that way, but there's no -- it doesn't really make a lot of sense.

THE COURT: I know. Then it sounds to me as if perhaps I ought to exclude this because there is a risk of confusion. Now, you're going to have testimony --

Ms. Sedky, he's got to listen to me. Not you. If you need a break, you can ask me for one.

Um, you know, if she's going to get up there and start talking about or testifying about copyright infringement, you know, it makes it sound like -- that sounds like a propensity to break the law. You're not arguing that any copyright -- it wasn't copyright infringement as part of the scheme?

MR. BOOKBINDER: No.

THE COURT: So for present purposes, this is excluded, too, under Rule 403. It's confusing.

And as far as I can tell, the probative value of this -- I mean, it's not being blocked because of --

Do you contend that it was blocked because of, you know, somebody wanted it to -- you know, was concerned that the site was being used to steal internet service?

MR. BOOKBINDER: (Pause.) Your Honor, we expect that, um, Craig Phillips will testify that what they -- that they did run into problems with website hosts who were getting complaints from cable companies and ISPs and so -- and therefore based on those complaints, um, that -- well, at least he's told us that. But we haven't sort of fleshed out what the testimony is going to be on that.

THE COURT: All right. If you think you need this, then come back and ask me, but at the moment I'm concerned that it's just more confusing and unfairly prejudicial to think that the Russians aren't as good as Go Daddy and can't run all the websites as effectively as we can.

All right. Page 14. What about this?

MR. BOOKBINDER: Your Honor, again they're talking about the -- sort of the intersection of the fact of incorporation and the protection that that

provides from -- here Mr. Harris, um, was talking about "We're immune to lawsuits, to cable modem hacking." Um, and she says to him, Ms. Lindquist, towards the end of this excerpt, "And I can just say I was doing what I was told," and he says, "Exactly. Anything related to cable modems, you are protected."

So, again, your Honor, um, this is talking about their ability or their interest in incorporating to protect themselves from the legal consequences of their actions.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BOOKBINDER: And it's primarily his statements, so I suggest there isn't much of a co-conspirator issue here. Mr. McGinty may have a Rule 403 argument, but I suggest that indeed the probative value outweighs any prejudice.

MR. McGINTY: And I think the key words the government used are "from the legal implications of their conduct." Um, the legal implications, to be probative, have to be concerned about the criminal consequences, not the civil consequences. Um, a corporation insures limited liability of participants in the company that's different from criminal consequences and if this can be made intelligible it is about the civil benefits of incorporation known to everyone and

sought by many who are in business for the sensible benefits that it provides. Um, those kinds of conversations about the benefits of incorporation are not admissions of concern about the culpability for criminal conduct and they --

THE COURT: That's something that, if I gave a consciousness of guilt instruction, it would address.

It has to be the charges of this case, not something else.

I'm excluding this under Rule 403 for present purposes.

MR. BOOKBINDER: Your Honor, could I just respond? If the Court wants to move on, I'm happy to, but I would also like to respond to Mr. McGinty on this.

If people are using these products, too -- and Mr. Harris knows the reasons to steal service from cable companies, um, the cable companies, to the extent they are the victim, their remedy -- their direct remedy is a civil suit and it's in an effort to -- it's an attempt to try to shut down the website through webposting services and maybe to file a civil action. That is not in any way different from the concern we're talking about here, it's just a different way that those victims could --

have to tell the jury. I have to -- you know, people can -- legitimate businesses -- you know, legitimate businesses incorporate to limit the liability of principals all the time and so I would have to tell the jury -- it goes right to the idea of consciousness of guilt, you'd have to find -- for this to be probative they'd have to be finding that they wanted to operate through the corporate form in order to protect themselves against criminal prosecution, not just civil lawsuits, I think.

Now, it could be part of the same scheme, they could have a mixture of motives, but --

MR. BOOKBINDER: I guess that would be the suggestion, your Honor, is that they're worried about two --

THE COURT: How does having a corporation, if your name's on the corporation, um, it protects you from criminal investigation and prosecution?

MR. BOOKBINDER: It doesn't, your Honor. But what they're worried about -- I guess what I'm suggesting is they're worried about a different consequence of the same theft. They are helping people steal service.

THE COURT: But it could be many facts. You

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know, if you have a business and you buy goods and you
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     don't pay for them, the business can be sued, but the
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     owners of the stock of the business can't be sued and, I
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 4
     mean, there's a whole bunch of ways that operate in the
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     corporate forum that protects you from a range of civil
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     liability.
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: And Mr. McGinty would be --
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     the Court could instruct that Mr. McGinty could argue
     that, but we would want to argue the --
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                THE COURT: For present purposes I don't -- I
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     find that the probative value is substantially
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     outweighed by the risk of confusion.
           What's the next one?
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: Is that the one at the
15
     bottom?
16
                (Pause.)
17
                THE COURT: Go ahead.
18
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Yes, your Honor.
19
           Um, so the next excerpt is the one on the bottom
20
     of that page, a very short comment by Ms. Lindquist
     saying she had a disclaimer, saying essentially the
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22
     "device should not be used for malicious purposes," and
23
     the "hee hee hee hee hee." Obviously I think it's
24
     the "hee hee hee hee" --
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                THE COURT: This is Exhibit 6, Page 8?
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1 MR. BOOKBINDER: Yes. 2 THE COURT: I guess I'm interested in what 3 comes after that. 4 (Pause.) 5 MR. BOOKBINDER: It's right at the top, your 6 Honor. 7 THE COURT: What? 8 MR. BOOKBINDER: It's right at the top, it's the second line. 9 10 THE COURT: Oh, I see. 11 MR. BOOKBINDER: And there's nothing that 12 comes after it. There's a gap in time. And what we 13 would suggest here, your Honor, is just a couple of 14 things. 15 Obviously the relevance of it is that the "hee hee 16 hee" is, um, her expressing something that, um, we think 17 is relevant and we expect there will be other testimony 18 about, too, which is that the disclaimers were there, 19 they're on the back of his book, um, they're in a couple 20 of places, but they're essentially a joke and that's what they considered them. And they knew that, you 21 22 know, people weren't following them or they didn't truly 23 intend people to follow them. 24 And this is one that might fall under the -- what 25 the Court noted as 8033, the sort of present sense

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impression exception to -- to the hearsay rule.
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                THE COURT: This is not one that I had in
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     mind, um, but maybe. (Pause.) This is her mental
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     feeling that she thinks is a joke.
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: She's the one putting it in
 6
     there and she's the one who wrote it, the disclaimer,
 7
     and she's expressing what her view is of it.
8
                (Pause.)
                THE COURT: Mr. McGinty, what do you say about
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     this one?
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                MR. McGINTY: Um, this is the adoptive
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     admission, um, that the Court had requested support from
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     the government for the proposition that, um, in the
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     context of a chat, um, that a silence would be
15
     meaningful.
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                THE COURT: Excuse me for just one second.
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     What -- can the government remind me of one of its
18
     adoptive admission cases? I'm dealing with the First
19
     Circuit cases. I'm assume you had it briefed.
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: Your Honor, I think under the
     circumstances we're not pursuing the adoptive admission
21
     here.
22
23
                THE COURT: All right. So you're pursuing it
24
     under 8033 --
25
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Or a co-conspirator
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statement, that she's describing something she's done, the first part of it seems very clear, and her assessment of it, um, in that sense.

THE COURT: I see. So it's in furtherance of the conspiracy, "I added a disclaimer and so this will make it harder for them to convict us."

MR. BOOKBINDER: Right.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. McGinty, go ahead. They've abandoned the adoptive admission.

MR. McGINTY: Again this gets us into the world of what 801(d)(2)(E) permits, that no other rule of evidence will tolerate. Um, here a statement by, um, Ms. Lindquist, unlinked to any product, out of the period that, um, the book was written, which was seven years later, out of the period where any of the purchasers of the product bought it, is adding a "hee hee hee hee hee," um, after a statement and getting no response from Harris. Now, if Harris said, um, "You've got to be kidding me," then this wouldn't be admitted, but he doesn't respond. And the government is saying that that absence of response doesn't warrant an adoptive admission, um, but nonetheless that lack of response would be used for co-conspirator admission purposes.

THE COURT: Well, you know, even if he

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responded, um, depending on what the response was,
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     perhaps, but even if this was what he responded, I think
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     this would come in both under 801(d)(2)(E), they added a
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     disclaimer, and it's a way of protecting us from
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     investigation and prosecution in a civil suit, and under
     8033. You know, I interpret the "hee hee" to mean
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     -- arguably to mean, "I added a disclaimer and I believe
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     that's a joke." Um, so she's expressing her state of
     mind. That one's a -- and I don't find Rule 403
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10
     operates to exclude it.
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           So that one's admissible, but not as an adoptive
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     admission. The government's abandoned it on that
     basis.
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           All right. My time is limited, but let's go to
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     Mr. T.
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16
           Mr. T, you say you're not contending is a
17
     co-conspirator now?
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: No, we're not, your Honor,
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     because there's only one -- actually there are two
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     excerpts that we're, um -- that we're offering here.
     And in the first one --
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22
                THE COURT: This is on Page 15?
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                MR. BOOKBINDER: This is on Page 15.
24
           There, um, what Mr. T is saying -- they're just
25
     questions or it's an initial question that he provides a
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user. He's asking to be added to the member section of the forums and DerEngel asks, "What's your pass?" your password. He gives them a number. And DerEngel says, "Done. Here's your login." And again, it's relevant to show that Harris is the one who controls access to the forums. But what Mr. T says there are, um, not assertions for -- or offered for the truth.

And on the second one, if you want to do both at the same time, um, he's asking, um, again another question, um, "I'm wondering if you can give a commissioner or something like that if I can get some people to uncap using the software?" And the response is, "I'm sure we can work something out."

And so again he's making an offer -- I mean, your Honor, and I apologize, um, Mr. T is on our list of co-conspirators and it's for use --

THE COURT: Oh, no, I'm talking about X-factor. I misspoke.

MR. BOOKBINDER: Yeah, and I forgot, too. But -- and it's this second one that we would suggest would fall under the co-conspirator exception. Um, we are -- you know, he is asking, um, if he can get a commission for bringing some people in to buy the products uncapped and Harris says, "I'm sure we can work something out." They're coming up with an arrangement.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. McGinty?

MR. McGINTY: This person's anonymous. The government doesn't know who he is. And the government hasn't provided any support for the proposition that a statement from an anonymous person can be admitted. The Court asked for the government to do that. We have put in <code>Sephulveda</code> which tends to suggest two things, one, there has to be reliability in the identification, and secondly, that it's the Court's evaluation of the reliability of a person that dictates the necessity of the --

THE COURT: And, in fact, I'll do more work on this, too, um, and maybe you can brief it further, but my present sense is, and this will come up toward the end, that there's nobody even by a pseudonym associated with, I think, a post. And somebody else might see a difference between a post and a chat, but --

(Laughter.)

MR. McGINTY: Not my generation. It won't be me.

THE COURT: I was just going to say, maybe somebody's children.

But the -- well, here. What's the evidence in addition to the statement that's going to show me that -- you know, persuade me to find, by a preponderance of

the evidence, that Mr. T was a co-conspirator?

MR. BOOKBINDER: Um, your Honor, it's the series of statements made by Mr. Harris and they continue below on that page. These are ones we weren't necessarily seeking to offer once, we're seeking to offer them in our case in chief, but as we've told the Court, where there's a back and forth dialogue between DerEngel and Mr. T on this topic. "Can I refer people to you? Will I get a commission?" "Yes, you will. You need to give me the order numbers and the e-mail and I'll give you a commission." And DerEngel says -- um, Mr. T asked him, "How much am I going to get?" Um, a little bit further down that page and --

THE COURT: I'm going to reserve judgment on this one and I do want to touch on a number of others, but I have to stop. I've been at this about two hours now and I have a sentencing this afternoon, so I don't know if we're going to get back to this today.

It's Mr. T and maybe some others. The government says that the "plus," that in addition to his own statements, you need evidence of his own actions. And you're saying Mr. Harris's statement -- Mr. T is saying, "I'm wondering if you could give me a commission or something like that if I get people to uncap using your software and hardware?" And Harris responds, "I'm sure

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we can work something out."
 1
           I mean, it seems to me, actually -- I'm going to
 2
 3
     admit this one -- this one at least for context, I
 4
     think, it comes in. Mr. T is saying, you know, "Will
 5
     you pay me if I get somebody to uncap?" to do something
 6
     illegal, and the answer, "I'm sure we can work something
 7
     out," is relevant to knowledge and intent as to how the
8
     product would be used. So at a minimum it would come in
     for context --
 9
10
                MR. BOOKBINDER: And, your Honor, the excerpt
11
     before that may be something the Court can resolve very
12
     quick. I don't think there's much prejudice to it.
13
     It's the one on Page 15.
14
                THE COURT: No, it's Mr. Harris' statements
15
           That's context also. I'm admitting that for
16
     context.
17
                MR. McGINTY: Your Honor, if I might? The,
18
     um, comment made at 41603, "LOL," um, that apparently
19
     means "Lots Of Laughs" -- or is it "Laugh Out Loud"?
20
                THE COURT: What? What does it mean?
                MR. BOOKBINDER: "Laugh Out Loud."
21
22
                THE COURT: Oh, "Laugh Out Loud."
23
           So wait a minute. The defendant is saying "Laugh
     Out Loud, "he's not saying "Lots Of Love"? No?
24
25
                (Laughter.)
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MS. SEDKY: I think you could ask those guys. 1 (Points to law clerks and interns.) 2 3 MR. BOOKBINDER: Yeah, but --THE COURT: What do you think they're there 4 5 for. Go ahead. 6 7 MR. McGINTY: So Harris's statements, as to 8 Mr. T's contributions, are "LOL, I'm sure we can work something out." "Something" meaning what? "Something" 9 10 meaning "We'll do what you propose" or meaning "I'll 11 work out something that's not consistent with what you propose, but it would be something." The "LOL" is the 12 13 immediate response to the suggestion that something be done to aid --14 15 THE COURT: Is somebody going to interpret 16 "LOL"? I mean, this is like the drug talk. Who's going 17 to say what "LOL" is? MR. BOOKBINDER: Yes, your Honor, this would 18 19 come in under -- let me explain how these are going to 20 come in. These were all, um, copied by Mr. Phillips, he's the one who copied them, um, we could offer them 21 22 through him. But it may make sense to sort of offer 23 them and not go through them and it would be Special 24 Agent Russell who will explain to the extent there is --25 generally it's technical, some technical terms in there

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that might -- "FTP" and things like that.
 1
 2
                THE COURT: Yeah. And this is in the expert
 3
     disclosure, how he knows this stuff?
 4
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Your Honor, we did. We've
 5
     explained to Mr. McGinty that he will talk about
 6
     explaining some technical terms in the cyber age and can
 7
 8
                THE COURT: Like "LOL"?
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Well --
 9
10
                THE COURT: No, I'm serious. It wasn't
11
     obvious to me what it meant.
12
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Okay, your Honor, yes. I
13
     think that -- I expect that Mr. Russell will testify
14
     that for someone who's familiar with reading these kinds
     of chats and on-line communications, that you see that
15
16
     frequently and learn what it means in that context.
17
     It's a common chat-type expression. Maybe Mr. McGinty
18
     will stipulate. I don't think we disagree about that.
19
                THE COURT: Well, actually I think it helps
20
     Mr. Harris that I didn't understand it.
21
                MR. McGINTY: Yeah, no, I would embarrass
22
     myself if I repeated what I thought it meant. So I'll
23
     concur with what I'm told it meant.
24
           When the Court says "context," um, we have, in the
25
     papers here, challenged the government's assertion of
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context saying that it has to be -- that context has to
 1
 2
     be something which is not being put in, um, as evidence
 3
     by the statement itself, it has to be something that
 4
     simply is an orientation here. Um, this would have to
 5
     be, if at all, an 801(d)(2)(E), where the contents of
     the statement shall be considered, under the rule, but
 6
 7
     are not alone sufficient to establish --
8
                THE COURT: Here, I'm going to reserve
     judgment on this. I'll tell you when we get back or at
 9
10
     the end of the day. Okay?
11
                (Pause.)
12
                THE COURT: Basically for Mr. T you're relying
13
     on Mr. Harris' statements to Mr. T as the required
     additional evidence beyond Mr. T's statements of
14
15
     conspiracy?
16
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Yes.
17
                MR. McGINTY: I'm sorry. I missed that?
18
     The --
                THE COURT: (Pause.) You'll see in the DiMasi
19
20
     instructions, and I quoted them yesterday, that I
     believe I said, quoting Richardson, that, "A person's
21
     membership in a conspiracy has to be proven by
22
23
     evidence" -- well, that may not actually be true for
24
     these purposes. But a person's quilt for a conspiracy
25
     membership, for the purposes of determining guilt, has
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to be established by his own -- you know, evidence of
 1
     his own acts and statements and evidence of his own acts
 2
     could come from other people, Like Mr. Harris saying,
 3
 4
     "Mr. T's one of my co-conspirators," you know, "He's a
 5
     great salesman." If Mr. T were an indicted
 6
     co-conspirator, it may be that, for the purpose of
 7
     Petrozziello rulings under Rule 104, I can make the
8
     determination even based on inadmissible information.
     My clerk's going to have to do some more work on that.
 9
10
     Maybe you can tell me next Tuesday, too. But I'm
11
     reserving judgment on that one.
12
           Okay. 17?
13
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Yes, your Honor.
14
           Um, I'm sorry. So the excerpts on Page 17, we're
15
     not seeking.
16
                THE COURT: And Page 18?
17
                MR. BOOKBINDER: So it's Page 18 and this is
18
     one of a -- I'll give everyone a chance to read it.
19
                (Pause.)
20
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Here again, your Honor, we'd
     seek to offer, starting with Mr. T's statement, "Well, I
21
22
     mean, is Sigma working 100 percent with all ISPs?"
23
     first four lines don't add much.
24
                THE COURT: So you withdraw your first couple
25
     of lines?
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MR. BOOKBINDER: We are, the first four lines.
 1
 2
                (Pause.)
 3
                MR. BOOKBINDER: What this is, just in case
     it's not clear, is, um, Mr. T says, "Is Sigma" -- which
 4
 5
     is again the product, TCNISO'S software, "-- is it
     working 100 percent with all ISPs?" You know, "Are
 6
 7
     people able to get internet access with all ISPs using
8
     your products?" And the response is, "Everyone except
     Adelphia." Adelphia is an internet service provider.
 9
10
     "Everyone except Adelphia?" "Yes, and maybe one in
11
     Australia." Those are Harris. And Mr. T says, "Okay,
12
     cool. What are those ISPs doing?" And Harris responds,
13
     "Something with the modem certainly. We will have it
     cracked soon."
14
                THE COURT: Okay. Mr. McGinty, what do you
15
16
     say about these?
17
                MR. McGINTY: Well, we're back again to the,
18
     um, 801(d)(2)(E) problem, there has to be corroboration
19
     of the conspiracy and the person's role in the
20
     conspiracy.
21
                MR. BOOKBINDER: Actually, your Honor --
                THE COURT: But here he's -- excuse me. But
22
23
     here he's just -- well, let's see.
24
                (Reads.)
25
                THE COURT: Actually we're going to have to
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resume here next week, because I have to stop for today
 1
 2
     and I have to explain one more thing to you.
 3
                (Pause.)
                THE COURT: Um, I will see you at 2:00 p.m. on
 4
 5
     the -- well, I gave you some responses to file on the
     16th.
 6
 7
           But I'll see you at 2:15 on the 16th. Are you
8
     available?
 9
                MR. BOOKBINDER: The government is, your
10
     Honor.
11
                MR. McGINTY: I'm sorry, 2:00 p.m. on the
12
     16th?
            Yes.
13
                THE COURT: All right. Plan on that for now
14
     and leave me Friday morning the 17th, too, if
     necessary. All right? We'll go through these motions
15
16
     in limine and I may have a more refined view of Direct
17
     Sales and things like that.
18
                MR. McGINTY: I'm sorry. Friday at?
19
                THE COURT: Say 9:00, too. All right?
20
                (Pause.)
21
                THE COURT: All right. And when I see you
     next week I'll explain to you the jury selection
22
23
     process.
24
           I had ordered that certain filings be made on the
25
     16th. Um, I'm going to order that those be made by
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11:30 on the 16th, so I can at least glance at them.
1
     But these are, you know, objections to each other's
 2
 3
     further jury instructions, I think, things you've
 4
     already thought about.
 5
           All right. Is there anything further for today?
 6
                MR. McGINTY: No, your Honor.
 7
                THE COURT: Okay. The Court is in recess.
8
                (Ends, 12:45 p.m.)
 9
10
                      CERTIFICATE
11
12
           I, RICHARD H. ROMANOW, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER, do
13
     hereby certify that the forgoing transcript of the
     record is a true and accurate transcription of my
14
15
     stenographic notes, before Chief Judge Mark L. Wolf, on
16
     Wednesday, February 8, 2012, to the best of my skill and
17
     ability.
18
19
20
     /s/ Richard H. Romanow 11-06-12
     RICHARD H. ROMANOW Date
21
22
23
24
25
```